

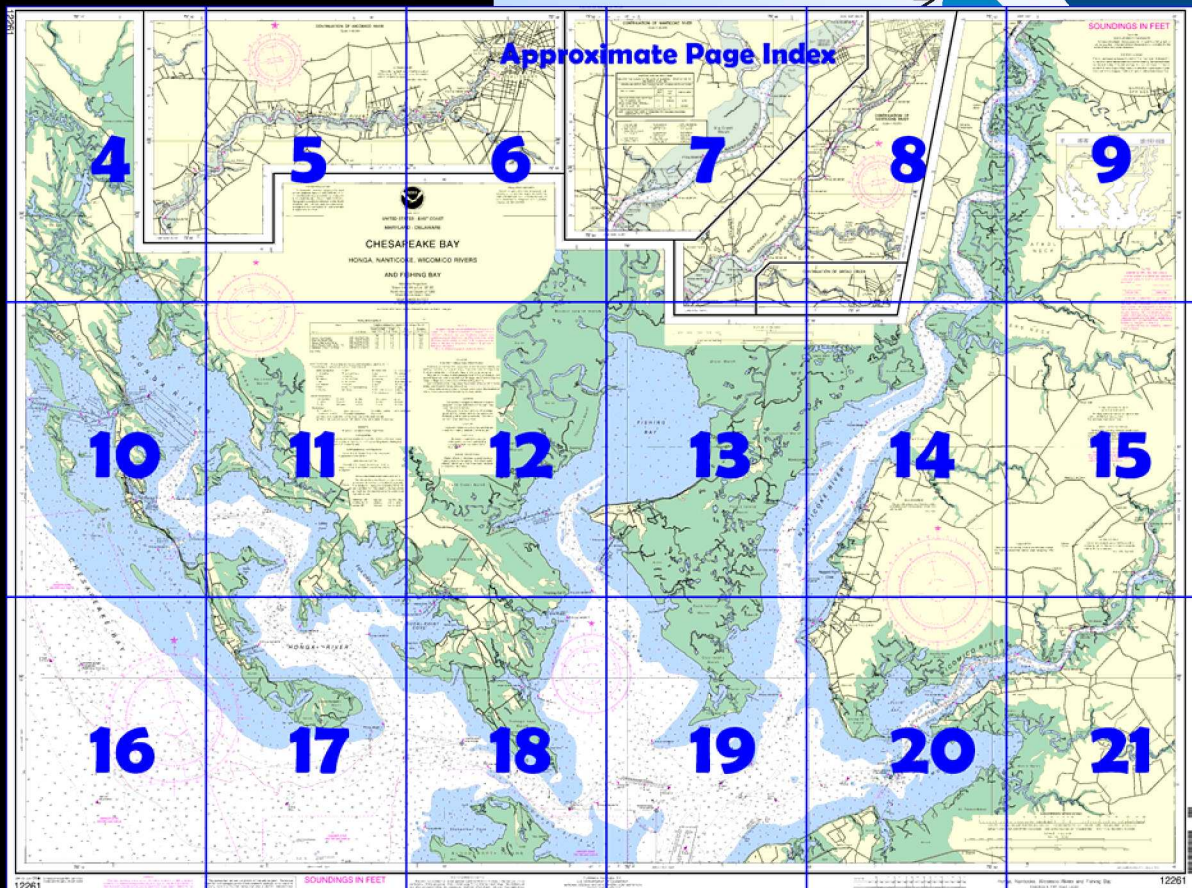
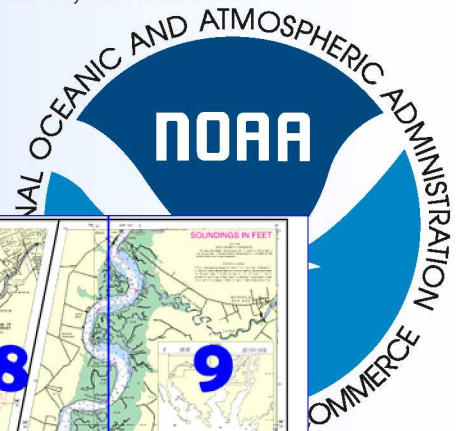
BookletChartTM

Chesapeake Bay - Honga, Nanticoke, Wicomico Rivers and Fishing Bay (NOAA Chart 12261)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

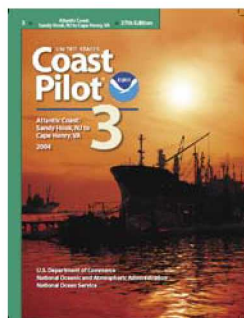
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 14 excerpts]

- (107) Strong tidal currents set across the main channel off Monie Bay; the velocity is 0.6 knot on the flood and 0.9 knot on the ebb.
- (108) **Monie Bay** depths of 4 feet to the head.
- (109) **Webster Cove** is entered by a marked channel which leads to a public wharf; the depth was 4½ feet.
- (110) **Whitehaven** has some supplies. The docks are in poor condition.
- (111) A cable ferry crosses the river at Whitehaven. The crossing is unmarked.

Caution should be exercised while navigating in the area. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS A MOVING CABLE FERRY.**

(112) **Wicomico Creek**. The marked entrance channel has a depth of 4 feet with deeper water inside. A yacht club has gasoline and diesel fuel. A marina 2.3 miles above the entrance has gasoline, diesel fuel, berths, and marine supplies.

(114) A cable ferry crosses the Wicomico River at **Upper Ferry**. The cable is suspended at or near the water's surface at all times during daylight hours. The signal for lowering the cable is one blast on the whistle by a transiting vessel. Caution should be exercised when navigating in the area. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS A MOVING CABLE FERRY.**

(117) Wicomico River forks at the city; the **North Prong** had a depth of 7½ feet or 10 feet at midchannel to the fixed bridge 0.4 mile upstream **South Prong** is rarely used. The Main Street bridge and the U.S. 50 bridge over the entrance to North Prong have a clearance of 1 foot. The bridgetenders monitor VHF-FM channel 16 and work on channels 13 and 68; call signs KZA-869 and KYU-697, respectively.

(126) A depth of 10.1 feet can be carried to Sharptown; the midchannel depth was 5.6 feet to the highway bridge at Seaford. From the mouth to Wetipquin Creek, the river is obstructed by shoals. The deepest water is usually near the points rather than in the bends.

(127) The current velocity is 1.2 knots in the entrance.

(128) **Nanticoke**. A channel, marked by a bouy and lights, leads to a small harbor, protected by jetties; the depth was 2.0 feet in the channel and 6.2 feet in the basin.

(129) **Bivalve**. A marked dredged channel leads to a boat basin northeast of the village. The basin is protected by jetties that are awash at high water; the depths were 3 feet at midchannel in the entrance channel and 5 feet in the basin, with shoaling to bare along the southern limits of the channel. Gasoline, diesel fuel, berths, and marine supplies are available.

(130) **Wetipquin Creek** is entered through an unmarked channel to the wharf at **Tyaskin**; the depth was 4 feet in the channel and alongside the wharf. A surfaced launching ramp is available.

(131) **Vienna** has a public bulkhead wharf. A launching ramp is below the bridge. Gasoline and supplies can be obtained.

(133) **Marshyhope Creek** has depths of 5 feet to the Harrison Ferry bridge above which the creek is obstructed by snags and debris.

(136) **Broad Creek** has a depth of 5 feet to Laurel. Daybeacons and buoys mark the channel. two drawbridges and a fixed bridge have a clearance of 2 feet.

(137) The cable ferry over Nanticoke River at **Woodland** operates during daylight hours. The cable is suspended at or near the water surface during ferry crossings and dropped when loading or unloading cars. Caution should be exercised. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS A MOVING CABLE FERRY.**

(140) The bridge at Mile 34.7 has a clearance of 3 feet. Depths of 7 feet extend 1.5 miles above. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and some supplies are available in the town.

(141) **Fishing Bay**. The marked channel in Fishing Bay has depths of 9 feet for 2 miles; 13 to 30 feet for 4 miles, and 4 to 3 feet to the head.

(142) **Tedious Creek** has depths of 4 feet for 0.5 mile from the mouth, then for 0.7 mile shoals to 1 foot at the head. The entrance is marked by a light. The cove at **Crocheron** has a county wharf and ramp.

(143) **McCreadys Creek** has a marked channel which had a depth of 4 feet with 3 feet in the east half at the head. Gasoline and supplies are available at **Elliott**.

(144) **Farm Creek** has a marked dredged channel which had a depth of 4½ feet to just below the head; 1 to 6 feet off the piers at the head.


(146) The southern and main entrance to Honga River is between Hooper Strait Light and Honga River Light. The channel has depths of 13 to 55 feet as far as **Wroten Island**; 8 feet to the improved channel leading to Fishing Creek. Depths north of the Fishing Creek channel are 4 to 5 feet, shoaling to 2 feet at the head.

(147) **Fox Creek**. A light marks the east side of the entrance, and a daybeacon marks the point of a shoal that extends southeast from **Paul Point**. The creek has depths of 8 feet to a line from Paul Point to **Wingate Point** then shoals to 1 foot.

(148) **Duck Point Cove** has depths of 1 to 5 feet; the marked dredged channel into **Hearns Cove** had depths of 4 feet in the east half with shoaling to 1 foot in the west half, thence 6 feet in the basin at **Wingate**.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

Corrected through NM Jun 17/06
Corrected through LNM Jun 13/06

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| Salisbury, MD | KEC-92 | 162.475 MHz |
| Heathsville, VA | WXM-57 | 162.40 MHz |
| Lewes, DE | WXJ-94 | 162.55 MHz |

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.424" northward and 1.239" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CABLE FERRY

Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

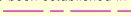
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.
Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.
Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: 
Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N run | Rot rotating |
| B black | Is isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | OC occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VO very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Blds boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

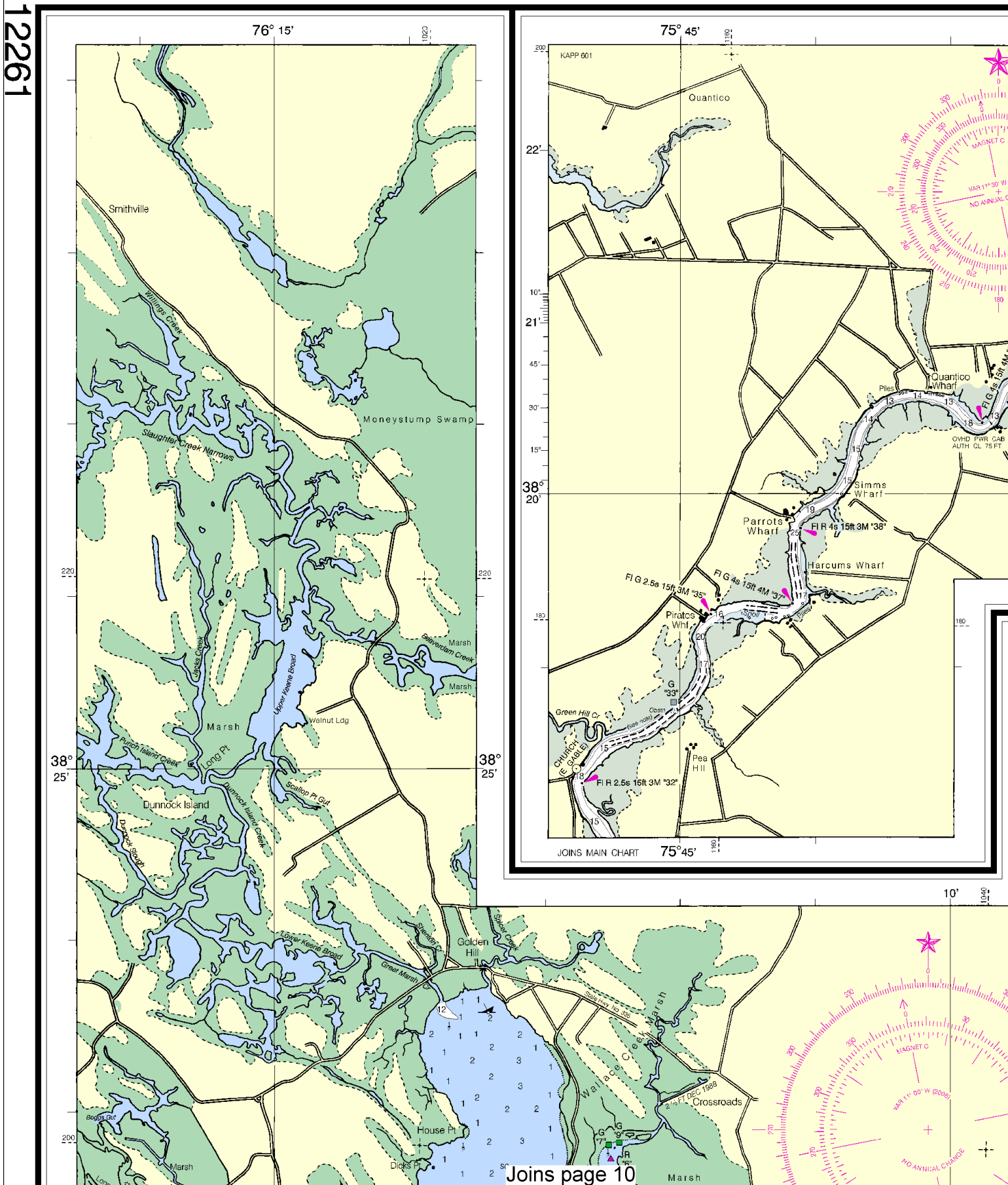
| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstm obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| (1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |

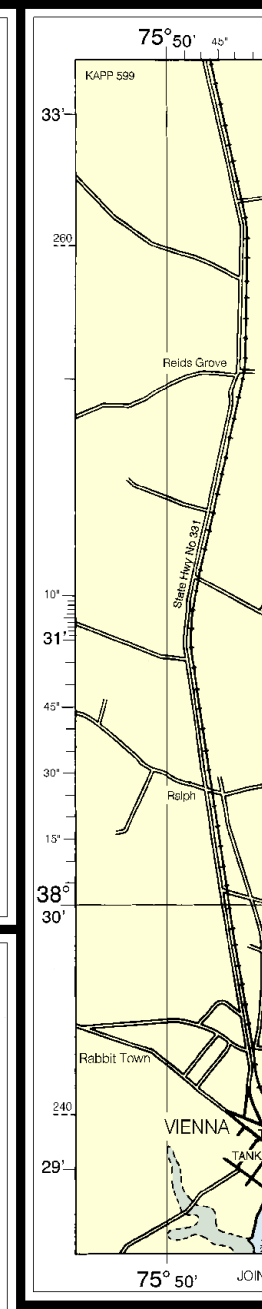
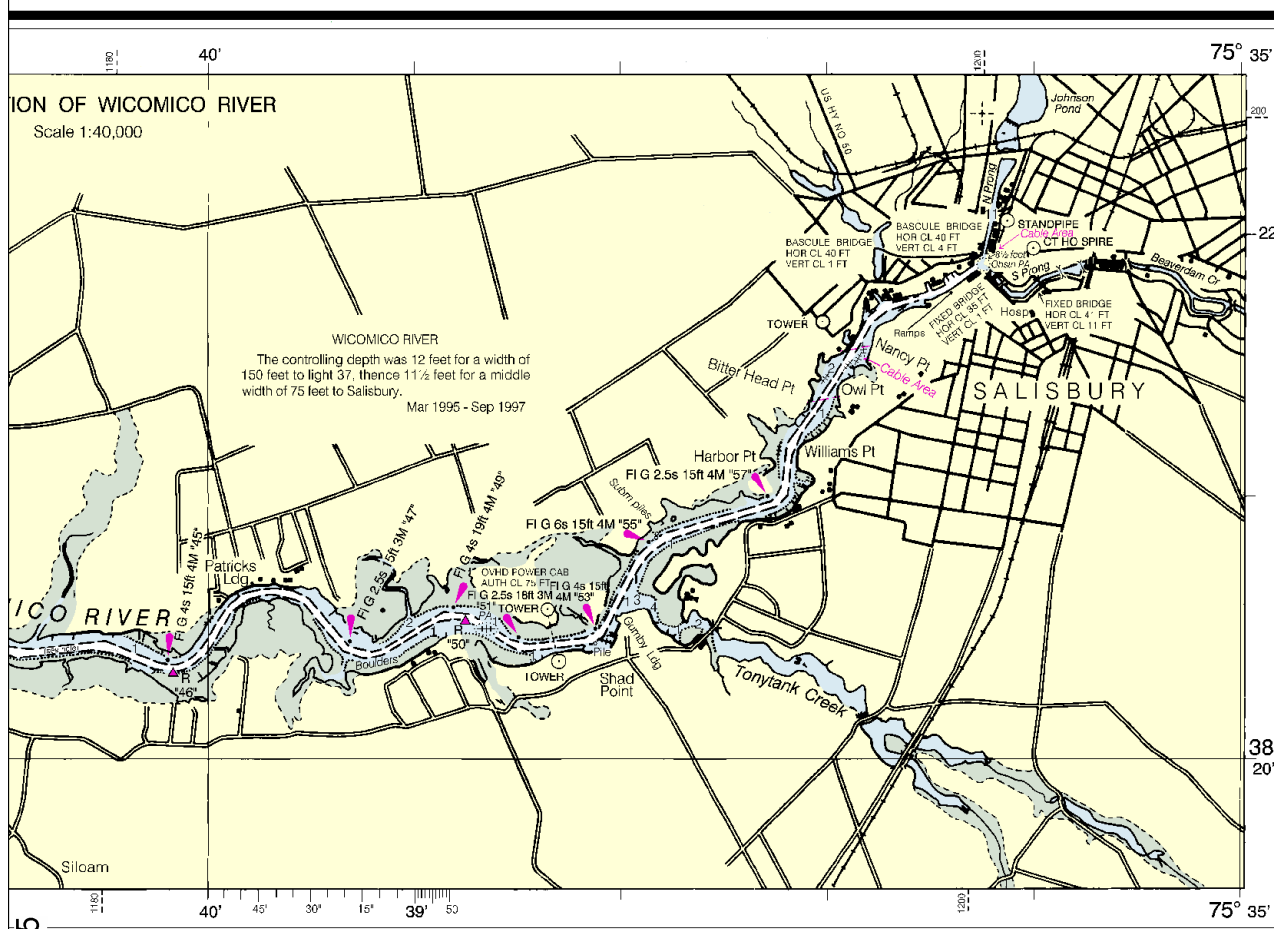
NANTICOKE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUN 2008

| CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) | | | | PROJECT DIMENSIONS | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| NAME OF CHANNEL | LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER | MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL | RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER | DATE OF SURVEY | WIDTH (FEET) | LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) DEPTH (FEET) |
| HAWKS NEST SHOAL CHANNEL FROM 38°36'44.3"N, 75°38'36.5"W TO THE RAILROAD SWING BRIDGE | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 6-08 | 100 | 0.6 12 |
| | 6.5 | A10.5 | B9.8 | 6-08 | 100 | 2.2 12 |
| A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 8.0 FEET FROM 38°36'52.0"N, 75°38'26.0"W TO 38°36'57.0"N, 75°38'12.0"W. B. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 2.8 FEET FROM 38°36'51.5"N, 75°38'26.5"W TO 38°36'57.0"N, 75°38'11.2"W. NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION | | | | | | |


PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.





Joins page 5



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MARYLAND - DELAWARE

CHESAPEAKE BAY

HONGA, NANTICOKE, WICOMICO RIVERS

AND FISHING BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

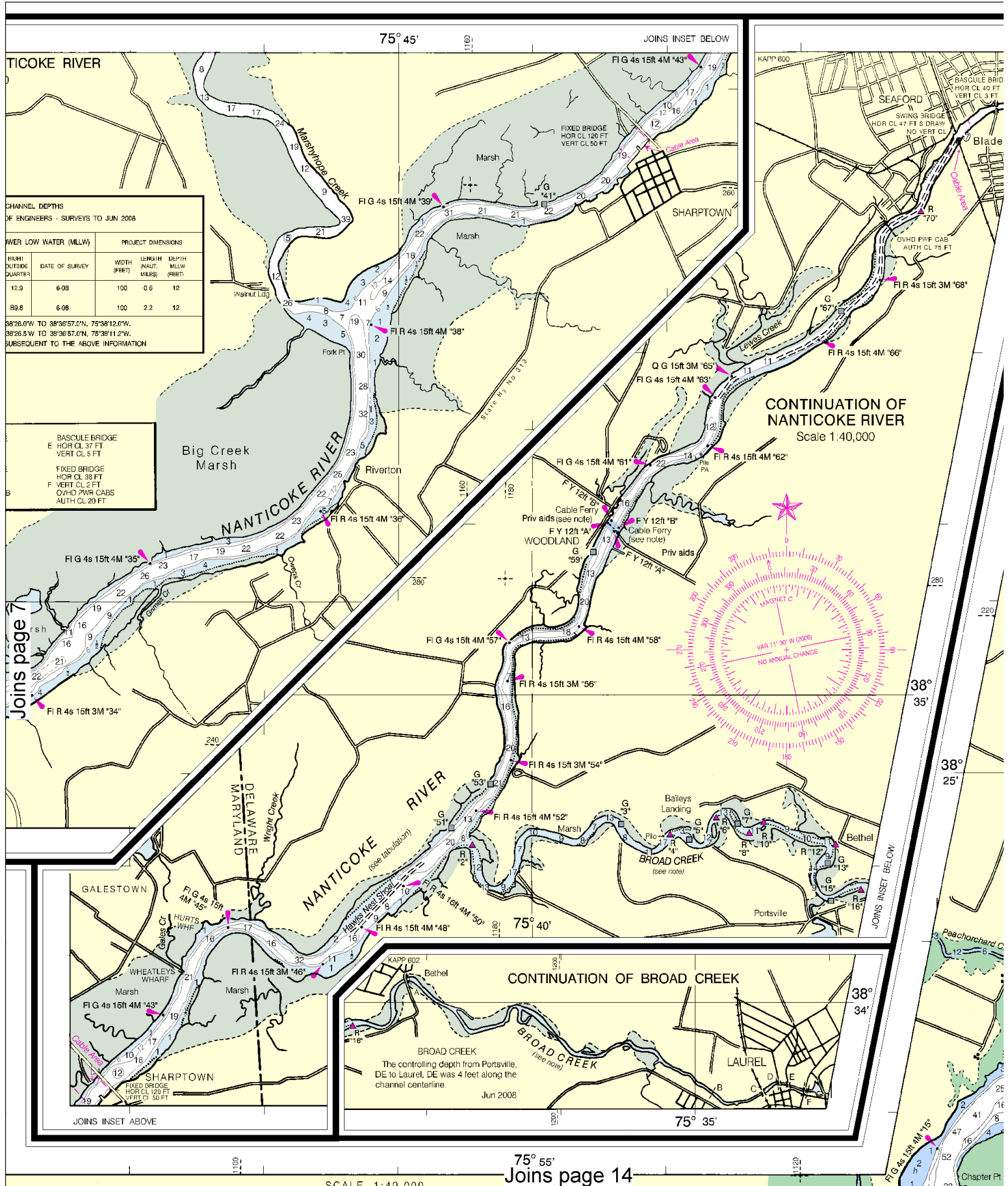
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

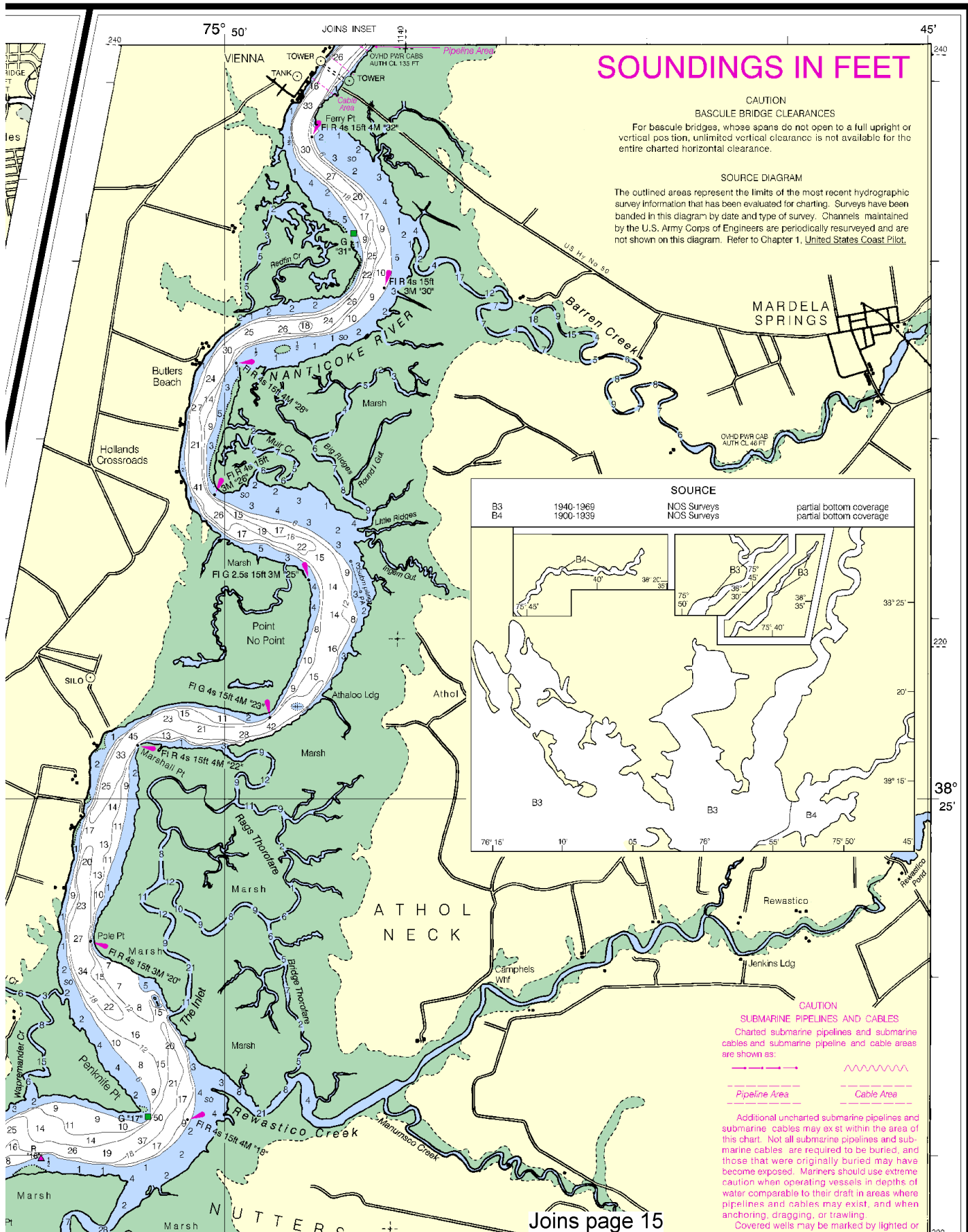
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 163).

TIDAL INFORMATION
Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)

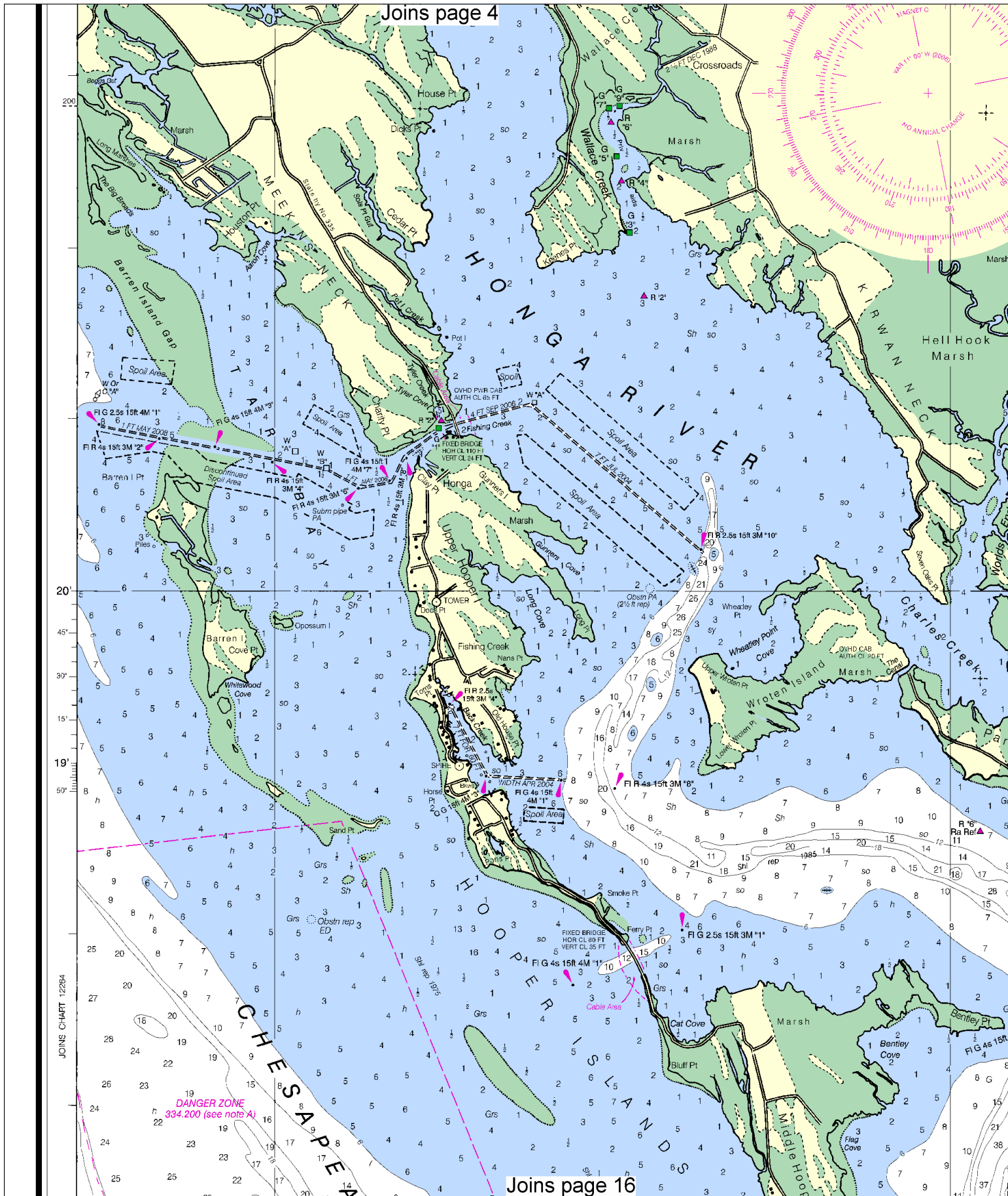
NOTE A

Joins page 12





Joins page 4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| Place | Name | (LAT/LONG) | Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Mean Low Water | Extreme Low Water |
| | | | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| I Cooper Strait Light | | (38°14'N/76°05'W) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| Sharkfin Shoal Light | | (38°12'N/75°59'W) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| Vienna, Nanticoke River | | (38°29'N/75°49'W) | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| Great Shoals Light, Monie Bay | | (38°13'N/75°53'W) | 2.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| Salisbury, Wicomico River | | (38°22'N/75°36'W) | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | -3.5 |

(Apr 2006)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo moose code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| B black | leo leopase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Co occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphane | m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mir marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Bds boulders | Co cora | gy gray | Oys oysters |
| bk broken | G gravel | n hard | Rk rock |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand |
| | | | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstr obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| (1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| Salisbury, MD | KEC-92 | 162.475 MHz |
| Heathsville, VA | WXM-57 | 162.40 MHz |
| Lewes, DE | WXJ-94 | 162.55 MHz |

NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: _____

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

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During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

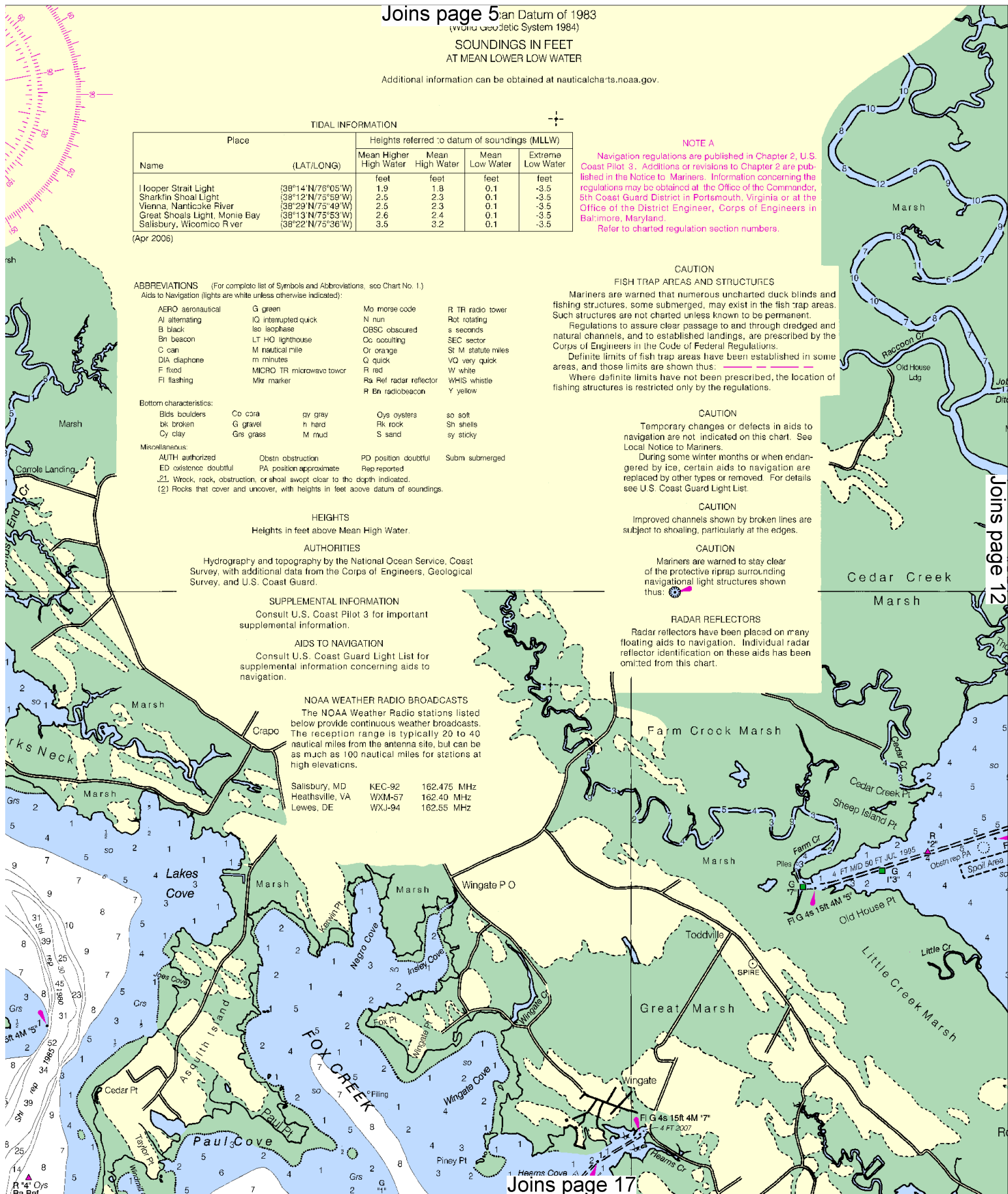
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CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: _____

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| Place (LAT/LONG) | Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
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| (38°12'N/75°58'W) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| (38°28'N/75°43'W) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| (38°13'N/75°53'W) | 2.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | -3.5 |
| (38°22'N/75°36'W) | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | -3.5 |

Complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1,
white unless otherwise indicated:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| IQ interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| iso isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| LT HO lighthouse | OC occulting | SEC sector |
| M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | R En radiobeacon | Y yellow |
| Co coral | ay gray | so soft |
| G gravel | h hard | Sh shells |
| Grs grass | M mud | S sand |
| | | sy sticky |

Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
PA position approximate Rep reported
struction, or shall swept clear to the depth indicated.
and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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AUTHORITIES

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Joins page 11

Joins page 18

12

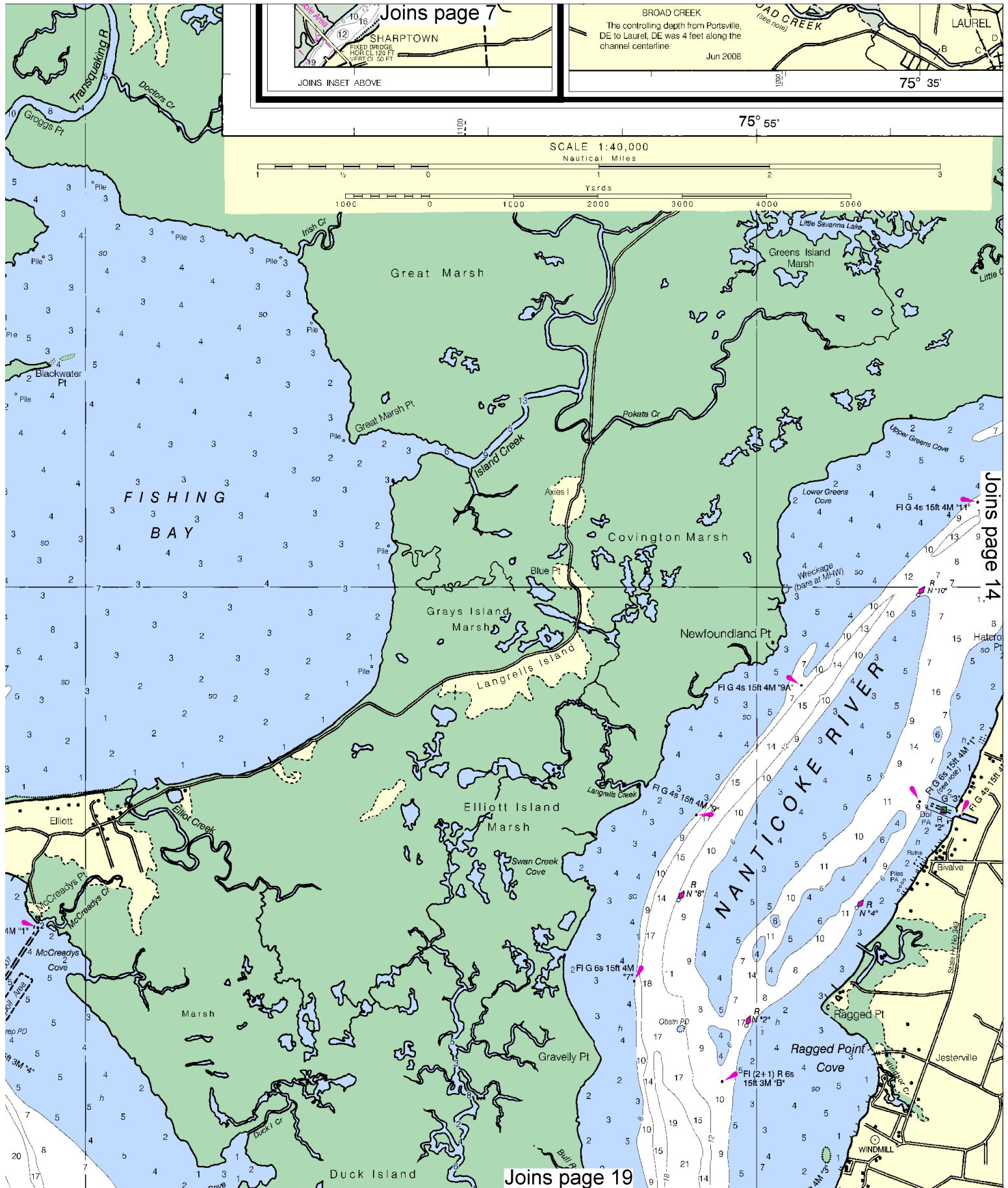


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





200

The Maryland State Grid is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus: $- \begin{array}{c} + \\ | \end{array} -$
The last three digits are omitted.

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

20'

45"

—30"

—15"

19'

10

NS III

1

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[illegible]

1

1

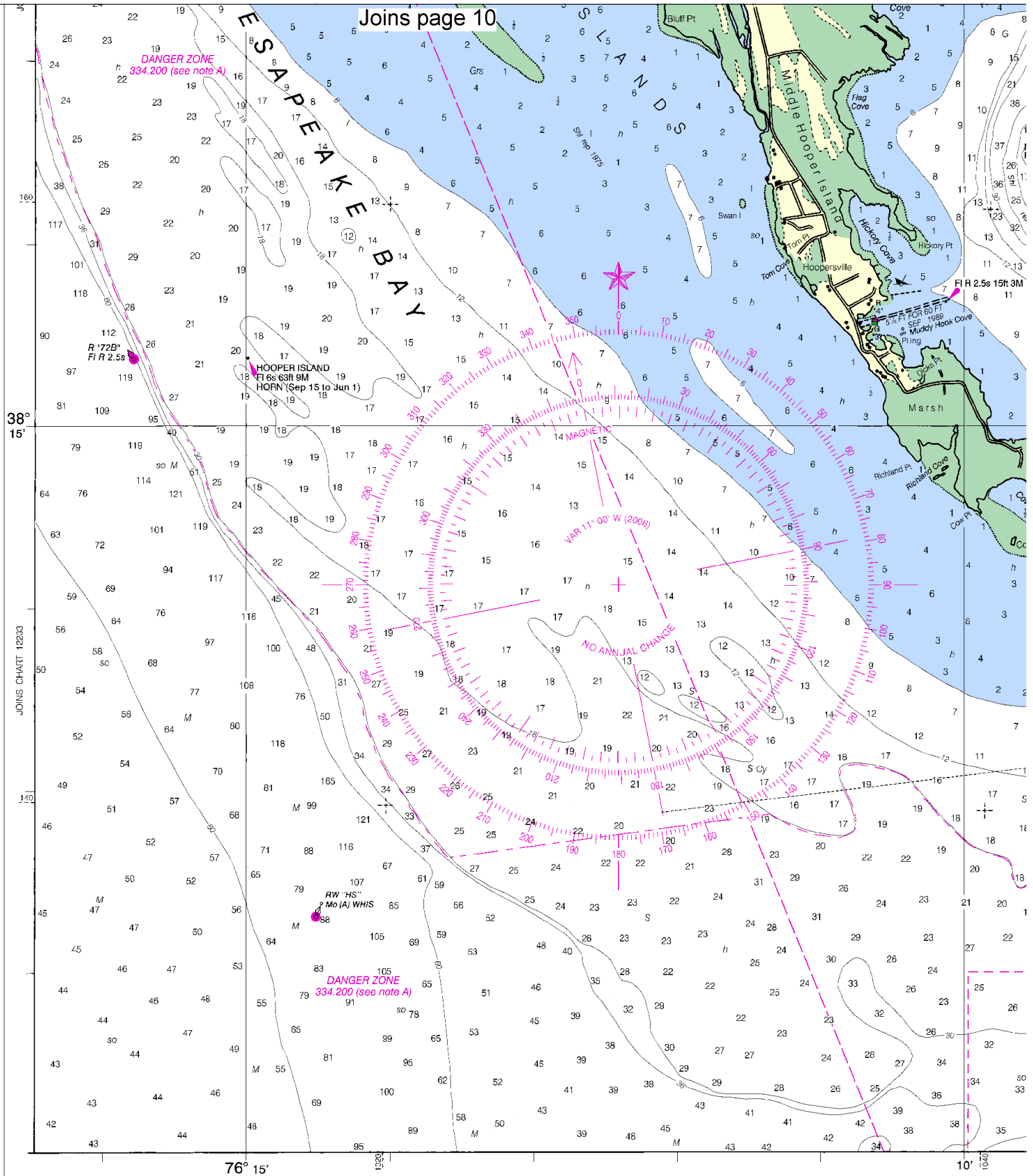
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1

11

Joins page 21

Joins page 10



29th Ed., Jun./06 ■ Corrected through NM Jun 17/06
Corrected through LNM Jun 13/06

12261

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically. The dates shown in the lower left corner of the chart are the dates of the original publication of the chart.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improvements to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), N. Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16

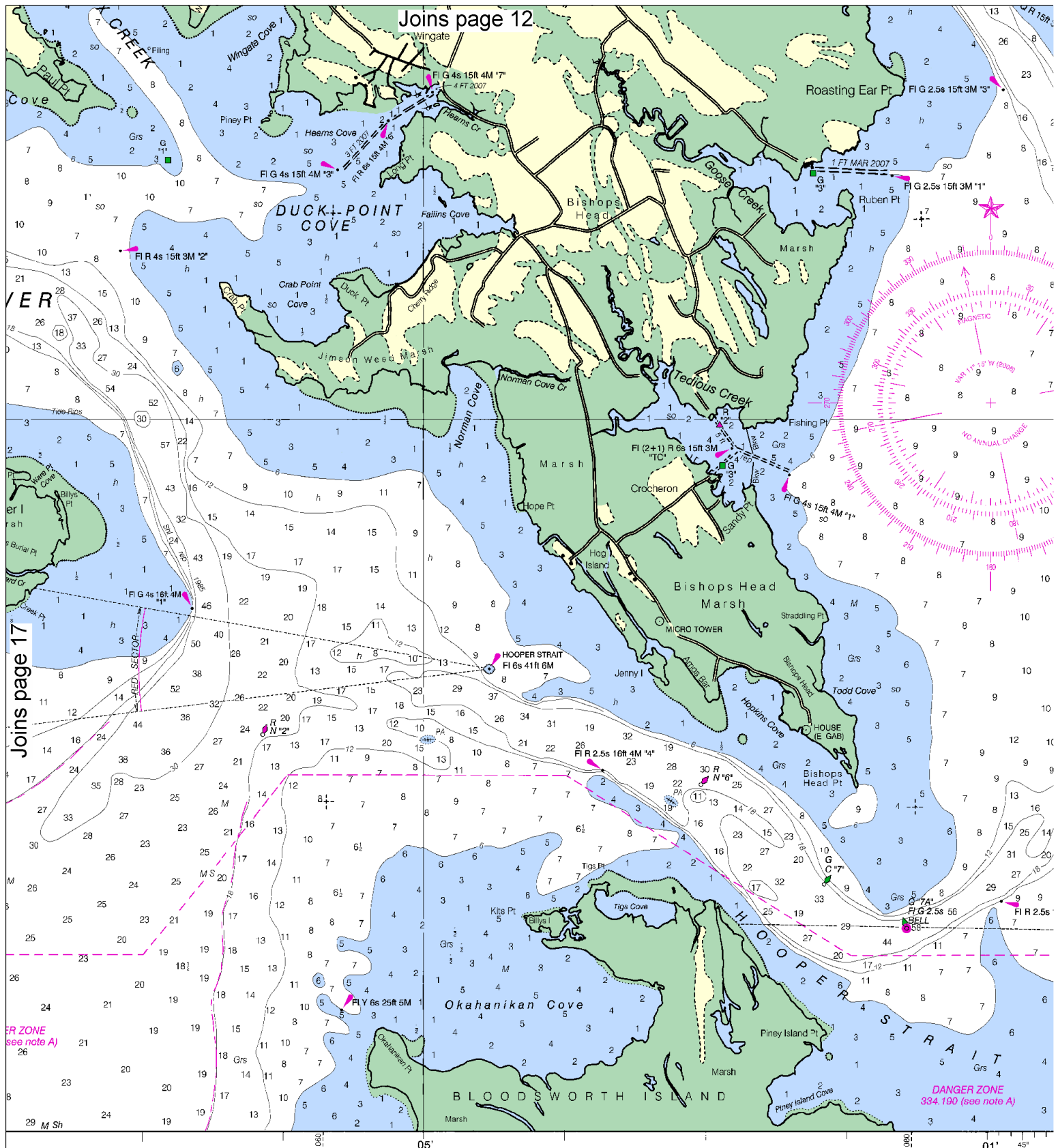


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





NGS IN FEET

18

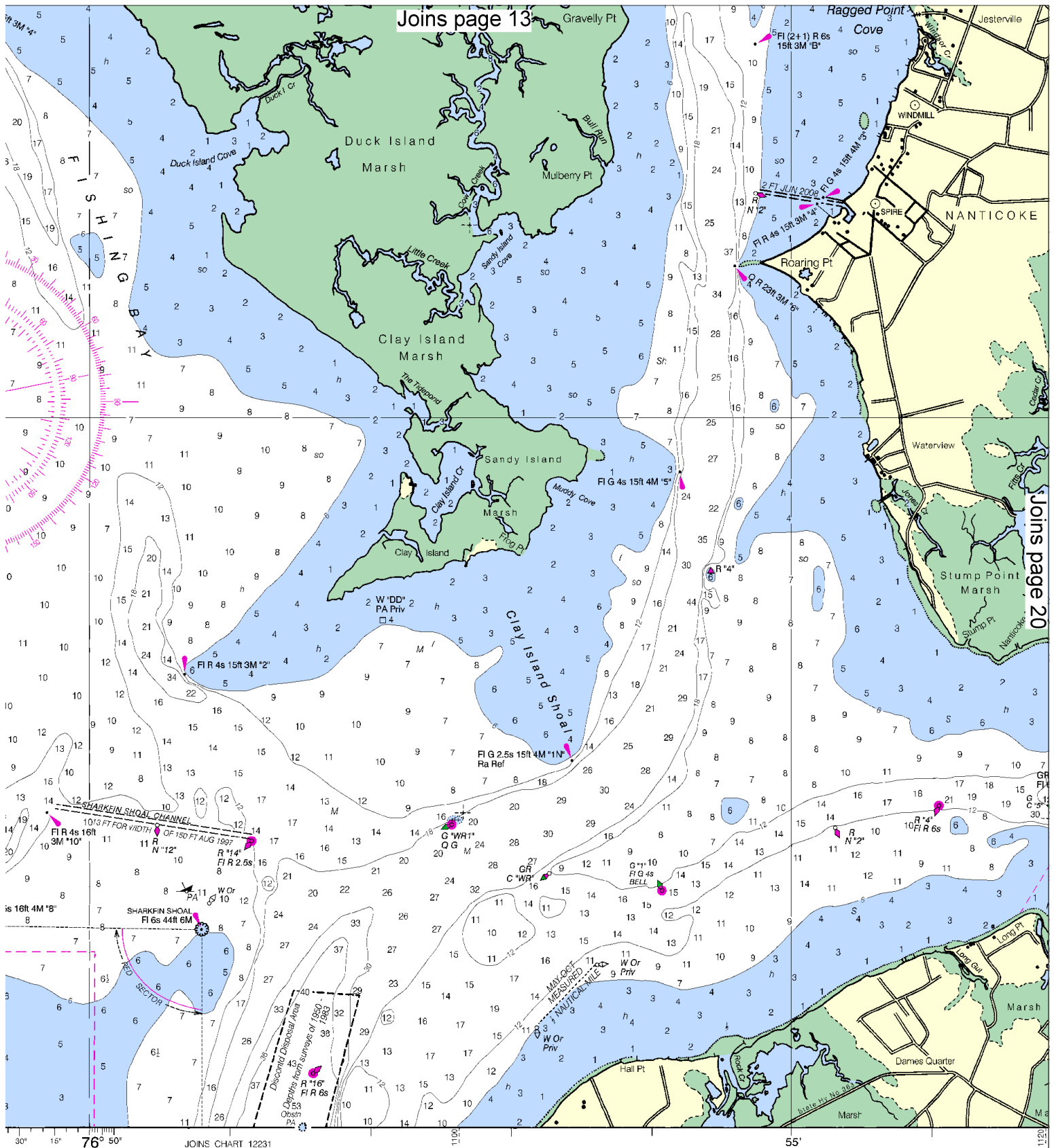


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

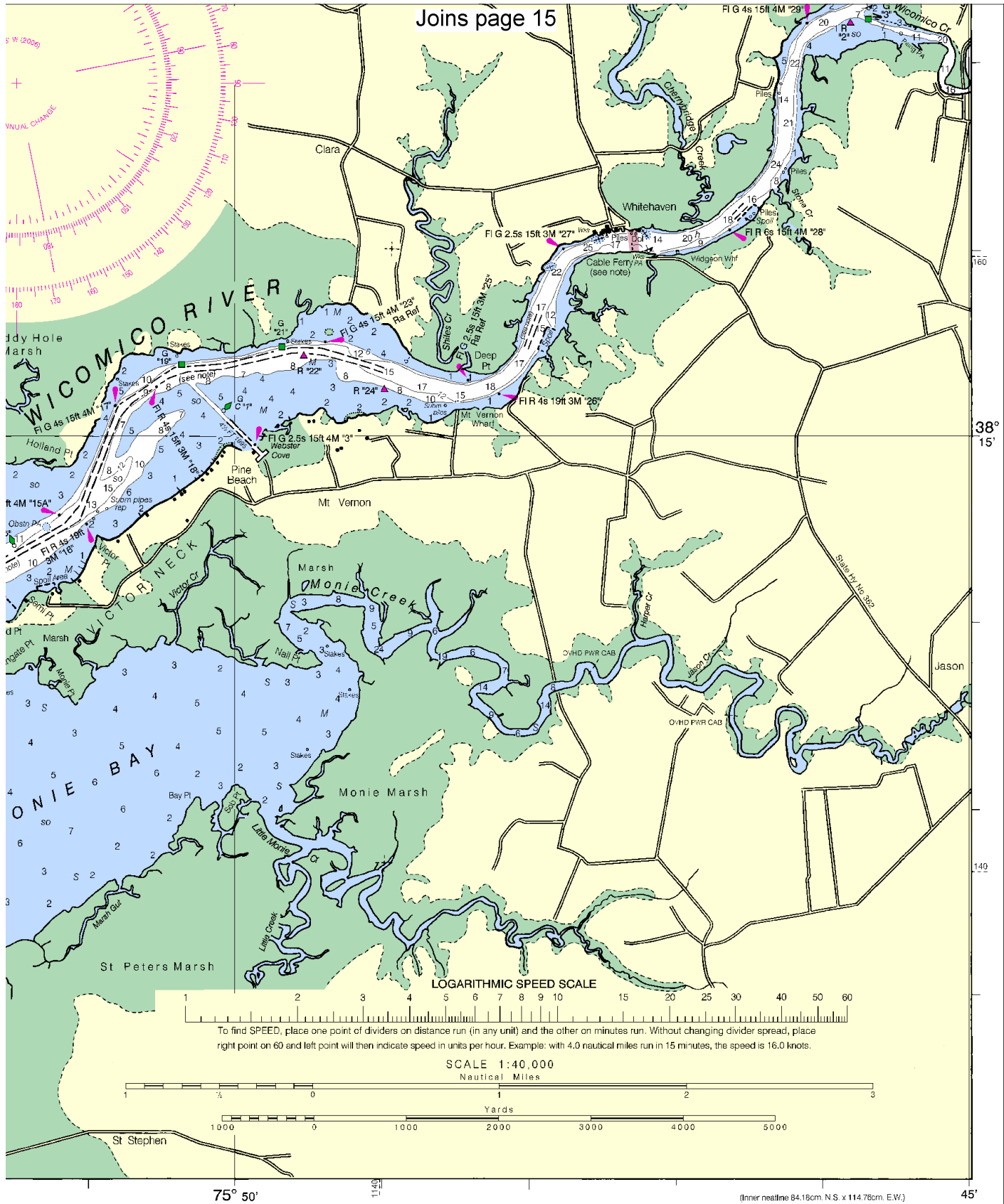




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RVEY

| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 |
|---------|---|----|
| FEET | 6 | 12 |
| METERS | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| FEET | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| METERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Honga, Nanticoke, Wicomico Rivers and Fishing Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12261

21



ED. NO 29



NSN 7642014010321
NGA REFERENCE NO. 12AHA12261

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Intership safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22 – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78 – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525

Coast Guard Milford Haven – 804-725-2125/3732

Coast Guard Crisfield – 410-968-0323

Coast Guard St. inigoes – 301-872-4344/4345

Maryland Natural Resources Police – 410-260-8888

Virginia Marine Police – 800-541-4646

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

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NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes, producing over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts® (ENCs) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (RNCs) – RNCs are georeferenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts printed in page-sized pieces. The "home edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The "professional edition", containing additional boating, safety, and educational edition is available for NOAA chart agents or over the Internet.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from official NOAA chart agents or downloaded for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated each week by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print on Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Chart No. 1, Nautical Chart Symbols – This reference publication depicts basic chart elements and explains nautical chart symbols and abbreviations. Download it for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Coast Survey Navigation Managers – These ambassadors to the maritime community maintain a regional presence for NOAA and help identify the challenges facing marine transportation and boating. They are listed at <http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/rep.htm>.

Internet sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.



NOAA, the Nation's Chartmaker